





performed during the funeral at Rome, commenced. A gentleman, pulling a piece of broad brown cloth, the size of a man, with great dexterity and privacy, flung it in the face of some one engaged in eating the party struck, generally had his suspicion of the quarter from whence it came, and would watch his opportunity of returning the compliment. The more surprise was excited, the more this sort of hostility was practiced, till the battle became general, and at last whole cakes were expended in this species of sport. The fair part of our company retired to a place behind the house, and were followed by the gentlemen, the game still continuing.

To this succeeded dancing to a guitar, stummed by a pretty little girl about twelve years old, and some of the ladies accompanied with their voices the movements of their feet. While this amusement was going on, a fine young bull was brought and tied by a long cord to the stump of a tree; the beautiful little animal seemed for a while to enjoy the novelty as much as any of the company, till he had received several very marked blows, when he lost his temper, and with considerable violence ran at an Indian, against whom he had already shown marks of hostility. Several persons now joined in the attempt to work him up to the highest point of irritation; the young man advanced in front of him with only a pocket handkerchief, and when they had provoked him to attack them, would merely step aside, and leave the handkerchief covering his face. The contest had continued without any one being endangered, till, in a furious charge at his Indian friend, the bull broke the rope, but the subtle adversary very dexterously turned short, and seized him by the tail, and contrived so to hold him till another rope was passed round his body, and he was again secured. A soldier next leapt upon his back, but after a few efforts the animal threw him to a considerable distance, and he fell with violence. He now became quite furious, when an Indian sprung upon his back, clapping his sides with his legs, and resisting every effort of the following brute to dislodge him, finally galloped off into a wood.

It was the first time I had ever witnessed any thing like a bull fight, even in this manly kind, and as the parties did not seem to apprehend any peril, the laughter, in which the females had no inconsiderable share, was very boisterous and long continued. Some of the ladies remarked that the sun was low, when a general retreat was made to the house. I concluded all was over; but a long old table was brought out, and the friend by whom I had been introduced whispered to me that I was to witness the conclusion of all Spanish parties.

Cards were produced, the table was immediately spread with doubloons and dollars, and considerable sums were won and lost in a few minutes. I was struck to observe the change which took place, and in so short a time, from boisterous and innocent mirth, to a display of passions of the worst kind, and in which the ladies acted still more unpleasant part than in the former sports. Those beautiful beaming cheeks, which but a few minutes before, had sparkled with life and joy, were now overcast and lowering with expressions of aversion and discord; not one smile nor jest occurred during the whole of this short scene, for it only continued while the horses were getting ready, when our cavalcade, consisting of twenty-two animals, took a narrow path through the woods. It was some time before humanity resumed its way, when some curvetting and racing took place among the speckled little chargers. We entered the city of Xanapa after sunset in a body, and I was much pleased with what I had seen; the entertainment, in its leading features, carried my ideas back to the days of good Queen Bess.

#### THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Several misconceptions are afloat, says the Baltimore Chronicle, and gaining considerable currency, in relation to the state of Mr. Jefferson's affairs, and his true object in making a history of his property. A friend residing in this place, lately wrote a letter on the subject to Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, grandson of Mr. Jefferson. In answer, he has received the copy of one addressed to Mr. Randolph by his grandfather, pointing the discussion of the letters but before the legislature resumed its way, when some curvetting and racing took place among the speckled little chargers. We entered the city of Xanapa after sunset in a body, and I was much pleased with what I had seen; the entertainment, in its leading features, carried my ideas back to the days of good Queen Bess.

"My dear Jefferson, I have your affectionate letter of the 3d, and perceive there are greater doubts than I had apprehended whether the legislature will indulge me in my request to them. It is part of my mortification to perceive that I had so far overvalued myself as to have counted on it with too much confidence. I see, in the failure of this hope, a deadly blast of all my peace of mind, during my remaining days. You kindly encourage me to keep up my spirits; but, oppressed with disease, debility, age, and embarrassed affairs, this is difficult. For now, I should not regard a prostration of fortune. But I am overvaluing me to the point of the situation in which I may leave my family—my dear and beloved daughter, the cherished companion of my early life, and nurse of my age, and her children, rendered as dear to me as if my own, from having lived with them from their cradle, left in a comfortable situation, had up to me nothing but future gloom—and I should not care were it to end with the loss I am writing, were it not that I may yet be of some avail to the family. Their affectionate devotion to me makes a willingness to endure life a duty, so long as it can be of any use to them. Yourself particularly, dear Jefferson, I consider as the greatest of the benefactions which Heaven has granted to me. Without you, what could I do under the difficulties now environing me? Those have been produced, in some degree, by my own unskilful management, and devoting my time to the service of my country, but much also by the unfortunate fluctuations in the value of our money, and the long continued depression of farming business. But for the last, I am confident my debts might be paid, leaving me Monticello and the Bedford estate. But where there are no laborers, property, however great, is no resource for the payment of debts—all may go for little or nothing.

"Perhaps, however, even in this case, I may have no right to complain, as these misfortunes have been laid back to my last days, when few remain to me. I duly acknowledge that I have gone through a long life, with fewer circumstances of affliction than are the lot of most men. Uninterrupted health, a competence for every reasonable want, usefulness to my fellow citizens, a good portion of their esteem, no complaint against the world, which has sufficiently honored me, and, above all, a family which has blessed me by their affection, and rectified by their conduct given me a moment's pain. And should this last request be granted, I may yet close, with a cloudless sun, a long and serene day of life. He assured, my dear Jefferson, that I have a just sense of the part you have contributed to this, and that I bear to you unmeasured affection.

"TH. JEFFERSON."

#### RECOLLECTED.

From *Days in 1799, on the Death of Washington*.

We died Dec. 14, 1799—and was then Lieutenant General of the army just organized under the administration of his friend President Adams. Congress being in session, General (Judge) Marshall announced the national calamity to Congress on the 18th, which immediately adjourned.

The next day President Adams sent the following message to Congress:

*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*  
The letter herewith transmitted will inform you that it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life, our excellent fellow citizen, GEO. WASHINGTON, by the purity of his character, and a long series of services to his country, rendered illustrious through the world. It remains for an affectionate and grateful people, in whose hearts he can never die, to pay suitable honor to his memory.

JOHN ADAMS.

Gen. Marshall then, with a countenance and tone of voice indicating the deepest sorrow, addressed the Chair of the House in an impressive eulogium, and moved, in Resolution, "That this House will wait on the President of the United States, in condolence on this melancholy event."

"That the Speaker's chair be shrouded with black, and the Members and Officers of this House wear black during the session."

"That a Committee (of 16) be appointed to consider the most suitable manner of paying honor to the Memory of the Man, first in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"The Committee soon after reported, and Congress voted unanimously to erect a Marble Monument to his memory. That a Funeral Oration be pronounced before the House, that it be recommended to the whole people of the United States to wear crepe, as mourning, for thirty days, and that the President be requested to issue his proclamation notifying the recommendation."

[All the above Resolutions (save only the first) were religiously executed, with numerous additions. Funeral Orations were pronounced in all the States; all the newspapers were put in deep mourning, and this mark of respect was continued in all the papers for a month.]

The Editor of the Boston Gazette, noticing the fact, that the venerable Carroll did not subscribe the declaration of independence, until twenty days after its promulgation, says, "It is known, that some, whose names appear in that important instrument, were not present in Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, but they were permitted to subscribe it afterwards."

Mr. Thornton, of N. Hampshire, was of this number. The same Editor states, that the names of some, who voted for the measure, on that memorable day, do not appear on the official copy. Among them was the late Gov. McKean of Delaware. Mr. Wiser, now of New York, was in Congress on the 4th, and yet his signature is not to the instrument. The history of this instrument should be more clearly known. It will probably be given to the public, in the memoirs of the illustrious author of it, which are soon to be published.

The Worcester Elix, in an article on the subject, states, that the declaration was not signed by any of the members on the Fourth of July. Resolutions, on the subject, were introduced on the 7th of June, and on the following day they were taken up and debated, in a committee of the whole. On the 10th they were again discussed in committee, and a Resolution was read and passed, which concludes as follows:—"That these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be, totally dissolved."

On the 11th of June, the committee of five for preparing the declaration, was chosen. It consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and R. B. Livingston.

On the first of July this committee reported, and the vote of acceptance was taken by States. Pennsylvania was in the negative, and Delaware was divided. The determination on the subject was postponed to the next day. The arrival of Mr. Rodney decided Delaware in its favor, and the absence of the members of Pennsylvania, who considered the measures premature, gave a majority in its favor from the State. The resolution was agreed to on the second of July, and the further consideration of the Declaration was postponed to the third of July. On the fourth the committee reported that they had agreed on the Declaration, it was passed to be engrossed and signed. The length of the instrument preventing the clerk from preparing a suitable copy for their signatures on that day, it was signed at different times, and by some, long after its adoption. Mr. Carroll, now the only survivor of the fifty-five signers, was then absent on public business, and did not return till two or three days after its promulgation. Messrs. Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Thornton of New Hampshire, were not members at the time. Mr. Read, of Delaware, was opposed to the declaration at the time of its adoption. In the printed journal of Congress, the names of these gentlemen are inserted, while those of Thomas McKean of Delaware and Henry Wadsworth of New York, both of whom were present, are omitted.

It is a very curious fact, that each of the Presidents of the United States, beginning with Washington, went out of office in his sixty-sixth year. And also further, that the present President shall continue in office the usual term of eight years from his first accession—he also will go out of office in his sixty-sixth year.

Presidents of Congress under the Constitution.

1774, Peyton Randolph (1781 John Hanson)
1774, Henry Middleton (1784, Elias Boudinot)
1775, John Hancock (1785, Thomas Mifflin)
1775, Henry Laurens (1784, Richard H. Lee)
1776, John Jay (1785, Nathaniel Gorham)
1776, Samuel Huntington (1787, Arthur S. Claiborne)
1789, Thomas McKean (1795, Cyrus Griffin)

Presidents of the United States.

1. George Washington, from 1789 to 1797—Died Dec. 14, 1799.
2. John Adams, from 1797 to 1801—Died July 4, 1826.
3. Thomas Jefferson, from 1801 to 1809—Died July 4, 1826.
4. James Madison, from 1809 to 1817.
5. James Monroe, from 1817 to 1825.
6. John Quincy Adams, from 1825.

There is a man by the name of Nicholas Campbell now living in his 94th year, in the town of Warren, R. I. who made one of the celebrated *Tia Paria* in Boston harbor. Of the particulars of the affair, we learn that the expedition was led by Mr. Saul and Mr. Brown. The party was in number about 40, and marched to the foot of the wharf, all of them armed, and a few disguised, wherever they halted. The leaders went on board, represented to the captains and consens that the tea was not wanted, and requested them to sell another market for it. These having no effect, the whole party, after leaving guard at the wharf to resist the approach of any stranger, "seven to blood," proceeded to the vessels and began the work of removal. The attack had been foreseen, and consequently the party were obliged, in their progress, to remove hatches, coiled ropes,

cracks of provisions and other articles, placed above the tea for its concealment. The States were permitted to look on, in order to satisfy them that the sole object was the destruction of the tea; the captains and consignee were bound and confined. After effecting the object, every thing was carefully replaced, and the party went to Brown's house, where a pipe of Lisbon was broached for their use. Commodore Tucker commanded the public ship, which carried out Mr. Adams on his first embassy to Europe, early in the Revolutionary war. On the voyage she was attacked by a British cruiser. When the action began Mr. Adams was walking on the quarter deck. The Commodore pressed him to go below, as he was exposing himself, without the chance of rendering service. He refused, and arming himself with a musket, fought out the action, which lasted more than an hour. The Englishman was finally beaten off with loss.

The State of Virginia possesses a statue of Washington. Virginia took the lead in that description of honors to Washington. That Commonwealth, as long as thirty years ago, had a statue of her illustrious son executed by one of the first artists of Europe. The sculptor was Houdon, of France. That the resemblance might be as perfect as possible, the artist was sent for to the United States to take the cast from the person itself of Washington, and he succeeded well. The statue stands in the capitol at Richmond, and is adorned with an inscription from the pen of Mr. Madison.

On the 4th of July last, a military servant of Gen. Washington, died at New York, and was buried by the colored people with the honors of war. So that the remarkable coincidences with which that day will be remembered, is rendered still more singular by the demise of one so intimately connected with the Father of his country.

#### Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE \$2 PER ANNUM.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Back of No. 10 Chestnut street, opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 23 Market street, three doors below second, North side.

Messrs. Carey and Lea, announce that they will publish Mr. Serjeant's Oration this day.

Messrs. Carey & Lea are about to republish Mills' history work on the Crusades.

The last number of the Westminster (London) Review contains the speeches of Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, and Mr. Sprague. This is an unusual attention either to our politics or our displays of forensic ability.

The author of Redwood has recently published a tale for youth, entitled "The Deformed Boy." The North American Review remarks, that this is a beautiful and affecting story, worthy of the author of Redwood. The incidents are striking, and they are related to the truth. They afford a view of those conditions to which the poor are exposed, especially the wives and children of the unemployed. Their sufferings ought to be presented upon the attention, and as far as possible, brought down to the feelings of the rich and prosperous.

"THE ORIENTAL HARP."

BY THE BOSTON HARP.

A neat volume of upwards of two hundred and fifty pages, published at Providence, R. I. We have received a number of copies of it, and will be happy to effect an immediate sale of them, as the author's circumstances require the assistance which the proceeds of this work are calculated to afford him. The appeal which is now made to the public is rendered more consonant to the feelings of philanthropy, as every one who extends a hand to relieve the distresses of the Bard may possess themselves with a suitable equivalent in return. The poetry in the volume (says an eastern journal) consists mostly of short fugitive pieces on a great variety of subjects, bearing with them the internal evidences of a poet's aspirations. That Mr. Colby possesses much of the genuine spirit and power of poetry, no one can doubt who reads only a few pages in this volume, and it would be strange, indeed, if among so large a number, no single piece could be found, that would not easily pass the ordeal of severe criticism. But the effusions of the "Boston Bard" are already well known to the literary world; they have graced every public journal in our country; have elicited for the author a large share of applause, and given him a rank among the most favored sons of song. These facts alone furnish abundant recommendation for his present collection and are sufficient of themselves to ensure him a name more lasting than marble. But this is not all. The situation and circumstances of the author, call upon the public patronage in a manner, which, independent of other considerations, must be irresistible. He is now oppressed with poverty, and languishing on a bed of sickness, from which it is apprehended he never will rise in health. He has been favoured with nothing except with the smiles of the muses; and the flowers which he gathered on Parnassus, and watered at the Castalian font, he has profusely given to the world. An opportunity is now offered to the public, not only to relieve the despondency and cheer the declining hours of a youth to fortune, though not to fame unknown, upon whose pallid brow disease has set the stamp of premature decay; but to receive in return not only the blessings which attend the exercise of the better feelings of our nature, but the highest gratification in the perusal of some of the most imaginative pieces that have yet been produced by an American poet.

The "Oriental Harp" may be purchased of French & Watson, 37 Market street—Philip Freer, 77 North Street—Isaac P. B. South East corner of Third and Race—Atkinson and Alexander, 33 Market street, and at the printing office back of No. 112 Chestnut street, opposite the Post Office.

COMMUNICATION.

A FEMALE SHARK.

Was caught on Sunday, the 10th instant, off Lewistown, by the Anti-Slavery Club, a party from this city, on a pleasure excursion, in the sloop Ann Maria; it measured 100 feet on board, in length eleven feet six inches, width four feet; it contained several crabs; the back bone of a shark about three feet in length, and a quarter of a veal which had been thrown from the vessel that morning. She was swimming in two and a half fathoms water, perhaps a quarter of a mile from the beach, and was accompanied up to the moment when she was transferred from her element to the deck of the sloop by a small Pilot Fish, which is known to attend the shark on his excursions near shoals, &c.) who

darted into the sea on observing the destiny of his house.

The jaw bone of this fish has been preserved and brought to this city, when expanded it will embrace, with ease, two common sized men.

ONE OF THE CLUB.

Having been afflicted during 18 months, with cancer of the nose, which occasioned excruciating pain, and threatened the destruction of that member, and after trying many things without effect, I was urged by Mr. John Ridgway, to a trial of the Panacea, when I called on Mr. E. T. Scott, No. 61 North Eighth street, and obtained one bottle, which made a sensible alteration in the pain and appearance of the sore, and after the use of the fourth bottle, all deformity was removed, and the disordered organ completely cured; several months have elapsed, and so well an I feel that the cure is perfect, that I recommend the trial of Scott's Panacea to all persons similarly afflicted.

JACOB HARTEN.

A gentleman was knocked down one evening last week, in Third, above Arch street. The villain, a white man, who perpetrated the deed, was about committing a robbery, when an alarm was given, and he being pursued, ran towards Arch street wharf; as he found himself too warmly pressed, he betook himself to the river; whence he was dragged by a ferryman, and on the following morning was committed to prison.

During the storm on Monday week, Mr. Obadiah King of Camden, (N. J.) who was walking with his little daughter near Kaighn's, was overtaken by the rain, and he and the child took shelter under a tree; a flash of lightning struck the tree, killed Mr. K. instantly, and prostrated the child. The little sufferer lay insensible for near an hour, when she recovered sufficiently to enable her to crawl to a house near by, where she related what had occurred. Immediate aid was procured, but the spark of life had fled forever. The child, we are happy to state, is doing well. This is the hundred and ninety-ninth warning against the danger of taking shelter under trees during thunder storms.

The ship Neopion, arrived at New York, from London, has brought over a fine collection of animals, originally obtained in the East Indies. Among them are leopards, tigers, and a camel, with two humps, of a species which is said never to have been before seen in this country. He measures about 7 feet in height.

An entertainment was given in New Orleans, at Mr. Rasch's garden in Chartres st., and the proceeds, amounting to \$2500, were generously appropriated to the benefit of the Orphan Boy's Asylum. Liberty of this description is deserving of publicity. Mr. Rasch was for many years a resident of this city.

Mr. W. G. Lyford, writes from Norfolk, Va. that another fire broke out in Petersburg last Tuesday, which consumed twelve or fifteen houses in the vicinity of where Powell's Tavern formerly stood, on Spycorn st. It is said to have originated by accident in a bake house.

NEW HOPE BANK.

It is stated in the Doylestown Democrat of Tuesday, that on Saturday last the alarm at the office of the New Hope Bank was very great, and the doors were alternately shut and opened. Several times through the day, the larger demands were refused and the smaller ones were paid until two o'clock, when it being Saturday afternoon, their door was shut, and those outside were told that "they might do their worst." The whole sum demanded within two days, did not exceed five or six hundred dollars.

We learn from the last New-Brunswick Times, that one of the patrons of that paper, a poor but industrious mechanic, wishing to have the privilege of occasionally seeing the paper himself, and unwilling to disoblige his neighbors who were in the constant habit of borrowing it, has subscribed for a second paper, and is now supplied with two copies weekly.

YELLOW FEVER.

New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. state that on the 27th of June, Abasha Holland, and John P. Morris died of yellow fever. In alluding to those deaths, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, in their paper of the 6th, says, "Our readers will perceive that two deaths have occurred by yellow fever within the last week. It came earlier before the usual time, but the weather has been hot enough to convert common fevers into those of a malignant type. If our advice would go for any thing, we would warn all persons to leave the city."

The Hon. Edward Livingston has been re-elected to Congress.

CONGREGATION OF GOVERNORS.

Halifax papers to the 7th inst. state that in addition to the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Howland Douglas was hourly expected from New Brunswick—the Duke of Manchester, the civil governor, and the Commandant at Jamaica, were looked for in a few days—and Governor Ready of P. E. Island, was expected to reach Halifax by the June Packet. The Nova Scotia states, that these various heads of the Colonial administration, assisted by Sir James Kempt, will no doubt turn their attention to the interests of their different Governments, and will probably elucidate, by their meeting, some common measures beneficial to all.

In the Session of the Common Council of Albany on Monday evening, Jason Manning, a baker, petitioned that a hue imposed on him for selling Light Bread might be remitted. He admitted the fact, but said he had been induced to do so from the fact that all the principal bakers in the city made their loaves light. He had made his bread full weight, but again made it light because others did. Prayer refused, and the petition handed over to the Police magistrate, as it contained no allegations of having violated the law in several instances, whereas he had been fined but for one fraud.

Some knaves have attempted a most impudent imposition on the good people of Richmond, Va. They have offered to their country, the Wind Man of Kentucky, who has proved to be no other than an idiotic negro, kept in a condition of extreme wretchedness. Two stony vagabonds acted as his keepers, and contrived to fit their pockets from the credulity of the simple.

The burr mullet has lately been discovered in Missouri, on the Osage River, inexhaustible in quantity, and equal in quality to the best French white fish. It can be obtained of almost any size, presenting a surface of from two inches to five feet in diameter. The head waters of the Meramec river, Missouri, have been purchased by a Mr. Massey, who intends, immediately, to erect iron works.

COM. PORTER.

The National Journal, speaking of the reported appointment of Com. Porter to the command of the Mexican Navy, says:—"We have now the best grounds for believing—having seen letters from the Commodore himself as late as the 21st of June—that this information is not a mere rumor. The most splendid offers had been made to the Commodore, not only by the Mexican, but by

the Colombian government, which, if accepted, would give him a most elevated and important naval rank; but he had thus far given no decision relative to repeated and urgent solicitations, and we think it not at all improbable that, under all circumstances, the Commodore will return to his native country to spend his last days in a service to whose glory he has so richly contributed.

There arrived in New York, on Saturday, in the steamer of the ship Josephine, from Liverpool, fifty eight passengers; in the Panther thirty, and in the Robert Fulton one hundred and thirty five; making an accession of inhabitants at one port, in a single day, of two hundred and twenty-three, besides the ordinary mode of increase.

A VERIFIABLE CURE.—The Salem, Mass. Gazette of the 21st has the following extraordinary piece of intelligence:—"At the celebration of independence in Freetown, S. H. Col. Torbo, one of those who fought, bled and died at Bunker Hill, walked alone in the procession in the same dress which he wore on that memorable occasion."

A fourth of July orator whose address appears in the Marietta paper, commenced thus:—"Fellow Citizens and Ladies." This is like the last address of George III. to his Parliament, when his insanity was discovered by the commencement of his speech thus:—"My Lords and Peers!"

It is stated in a letter, dated St. Augustine, July the 4th, that a gang of Indians had a few days previous killed a half breed Greek Indian lad, by shooting their rifle balls through him in a most infamous and unprovoked manner. The Marshall, and a detachment of United States Troops, had gone in pursuit of the murderers.

The Louisiana Courier of the 16th ult. states, that "the Cro-Magnon" makes every day further progress and that it is now half a mile wide. All the neighborhood is under water, and all exertions to stop it have been unavailing. The cro-magnon has already occasioned, are dreadful, and it is feared it will be a worse one.

The House of Assembly of the Island of Barbados could not form a quorum on the 16th day of May last, owing to the absence of many of the country members, detained at home by the influenza, which had become epidemic throughout the island; and it was agreed that a call of the House should be again made on that day forthwith.

It is said that the President of the United States, and Mr. Quincy, the Mayor of Boston, are named as executors of the will of the late President Adams. His estate is understood to consist in lands, and to be considerable in value and amount.

DELIGHTS OF SURVEYING.

From a letter written by one of the party appointed to examine the Hessel Swamp Canal, we make the following extracts:—"We have had a pretty hard time for one or two days, in traversing part of the Swamp. One day our walking was like wading through a plate of thick turtle soup; another, the reeds were so thick that it was with difficulty that we could make a sufficient path to use our instruments; the hot sun pouring his rays upon us, and thousands of yellow flies, that bite worse than any mosquitoes, both contributed to render our situation unpleasant. The water is every where in the Swamp impregnated with the flavour of the juniper tree; all that we had, for most of the time, was nearly of the colour of Madeira wine and slightly bitter."

Desha, the murderer of Baker, and son of the Governor of Kentucky, has cut his throat from ear to ear. After two surgeons had dressed his wounds, he endeavored to persuade Desha to confess his crime—instead of which he pointed to a piece of paper, besprinkled with blood, on which was written—"Innocent of the charges alleged against me." A letter from Cynthia, to the editor of the Frankfort Argus, confirms the above. He sent a laudation several times, and attempted to borrow a pistol. Desha was alive at the last dates, and but for the expectation of his recovery.

The following particulars in addition to what we have already published, are taken from the Kentucky Reporter of the 7th inst. "J. O. Howell" reported his escape, for the murder of C. S. P. Sharp, on the gallows at half past 10, to look to day. A little after 12 o'clock, Howell was brought out in a blanket and placed in a covered Deaneburg wagon, to be taken to the place of execution. He was excessively weak and emaciated from the effects of banishment which he had taken a few days before, but when he was emitted from the stomach and proved insufficient to take away life. His wife had taken the same quantity without effecting the object. On being laid in the wagon he indicated some perturbation of mind, and from the workings of his conscience he was evidently agitated within. He sent for Mr. Darby, and told him that he acquitted him of all every charge in relation to the murder of Col. Sharp, but said he was wrong in that part of his testimony which stated he had seen him (Howell) at Duncan's Well. He then took leave, and the sheriff ordered the guards to move forward.

On the way to the gallows he became composed, and occasionally a smile lighted his countenance. He bowed to the people as he passed along the streets, and on passing some windows filled with ladies, shedding tears, his gestures were peculiarly affecting and manly. On arriving at the gallows he had a short conversation with those who were near him and took leave of them all. He was then put into a cart in which was his coffin. At the gallows he asked for a drink of water, and ordered him to play Bonaparte's Retreat from Moscow—the rope being fixed he said, "drive off, I am ready to die." In less than ten minutes he was launched into eternity! On swinging off, he struggled considerably, but ceased in about two minutes; and in the space of ten minutes all appearances of life disappeared. He hung on the gallows about half an hour. He met his fate with great fortitude and composure. I am informed he never seemed entirely to despair of a pardon until the day before, when the Governor ordered the two uniform companies. When the drums beat, his whole manner and countenance seemed to undergo a change. Not till then did he exhibit signs of penitence, or seem to be alarmed for his future destiny.

It will be recollected that Mrs. B. was examined and acquitted, on the charge of being accessory to the crime of her husband, but at her own solicitation and his, she was permitted to return and remain in his cell. They both held out the idea that they were to die together, and having failed in an attempt on their own lives by taking laudanum, they repeated the attempt by inhaling, women upon themselves with a butcher-knife. Mrs. B. stabbed herself under the left breast, and lived but an hour or two. She perished at New Orleans, one of the most unfortunate women. She was removed to a room in the jailer's house.

A reverend gentleman who was present, speaks of the dying scene, as one of the most touching he had ever witnessed. She was anxious to see her husband. He was brought in. She had become speechless, perhaps insensible. He was placed at her side upon the bench. He placed one hand upon her forehead—with the other he held her pulse and she expired. Then "farewell" said he, "farewell, child of sorrow! Farewell, child of per-

secution and misfortune! For thee I have lived, for thee I die! Twice he embraced her, and was then removed.

LATE EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Liverpool papers have been received to the 12th of June. They are principally occupied with the election of members of Parliament. A riot took place in Carlisle during the canvass of Sir Philip Musgrave, late member of Parliament for that city; the military was ordered out, and four persons were shot, one of whom (a woman) was shot dead.

The London papers are filled with the proceedings of their elections for members of Parliament. It was not certain who would succeed in London. At the close of the poll, in London, on the second day, 10th of June, Thompson had 987, Waltham 848, Wood 828, Ward 716, Venables 688, and Gerratt (the Lord Mayor) 280. The Lord Mayor intended to quit the field.

In Southwark, the poll stood, Mr. Calver 1675, Sir Robert Wilson 1479, and Mr. Pollitt 1092.

One of the last official acts of the late Emperor of Russia is said to have been decrees forbidding the sale of children, which has been practised in a certain part of this empire.

From Greece, accounts have been received of the number of slain at the storming and massacre of Missolonghi. It is stated, variously, to be from 12 to 22,000. The Turkish fleet was seen off Morionis on the morning of the 8th May, returning to the Dardanelles, most probably to refit. Their next attack, it is supposed, will be upon the entirely defenceless island of Syria. Com. Rogers' squadron was daily expected at Smyrna from Port Mahon.

Townsend, the pedestrian, completed with ease his astonishing task of walking 640 miles in 10 days, being six miles more than any other man has ever accomplished in the same time. Major Elphinstone, for a wager of \$500 sovereigns, undertook to go on foot 68 miles in 14 hours. He performed the distance with ease, and had half an hour to spare.

William Layman, of the British Navy, committed suicide on the 24th of May, by cutting his throat with a razor, while in one of the baths at Cheltenham. He was represented to have been a brave officer, was about 40 years of age, and author of several works on Naval Architecture.

Forty villages in Hindostan, containing about 4,000 inhabitants, have wholly renounced Heathenism, and become converts to the Wesleyan Missionaries.

There is a Society at Berne, in Switzerland, for insuring against hail storms. The last Northernberland, (Eng.) election contest cost £3,000 (\$13,300) per day. The successful candidate held his seat but three months.

Lord Combermere's share of the prize-money at Hong Kong is said to be £30,000, (about \$140,000).

A letter from Dublin, printed in an Irish journal, states that the Marchioness of Walsley (before Mrs. Patterson, of Baltimore), is "extremely popular with all parties" in the Irish capital, and greatly admired for her sense, urbanity, accomplishments and beauty.

A shocking accident happened in the steam engine factory of Mr. Mauley, at Lambeth. The iron frame work of some building just erecting, crushed the walls by their weight when eighty persons were employed upon or beneath them. Two persons were killed and several others very much injured.

In a Court in London, lately, a Girl applied to have the Judge lay an injunction on a certain baker not to make love to her. She proved how much she was annoyed, and the judge issued the injunction accordingly, with a penalty of 40 dollars.

An article published in the Prince of Wales Island paper, mentions an arrival in the port which was certainly a novelty, and excited much attention. His Cochin Majesty's frigate, Toy Lang, mounting thirty-two guns, commanded by Woyang, Vauyang, and his Majesty's brig Buchang, Hong Kong, arrived on a cruise, last from Singapore, arrived on a visit to the island. Three vessels were lately built under the superintendence of a Frenchman. The ship is a neat model of a vessel, measuring about 350 tons. The hull, masts, &c. are painted in a very fantastic manner.

An eminent coach proprietor in England has offered the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Committee, twenty thousand pounds per annum for the liberty of conveying passengers between the two towns.

Election Eloquence.—Extract from an Address to the Electors of the City of Wells, published in the Taunton Courier:—"Brother Electors—Let us put aside all humbug, cant and nonsense, and come to the simple case, which in fact is, two Middlesex Attorneys versus two Somerset Squires—Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Falschold, Corruption and Ingratitude. Counsel for the defendants, Messrs. Truth, Honor, and Honesty."

The plaintiff's coming, on speculation, under the dishonourable banners of these Advocates, having no local interests, no talent, no recommendation, modestly state, that they come forward to relieve the City from the degradation of being represented by the two present Members?

A SWEETENING ORATOR.







